

How Advertisements.

Concert—J. Johnson.
Prairie Block—T. Brown and Co.
Bicycle—B. Williams.
Baw Mill for sale—O. L. Boynton.
Sale of Furniture—Seth Ashburn.
Credit Sale—J. Bouwick.
44 Pine Trees for Sale—Seth Ashburn.
Notice—J. Critchenden.

Travelling Agents.

Mr. JAMES WILSON is our authorized agent for *Harbridge, Scott, Reach, and Haystack*.
Mr. DAVID GRAHAM is our authorized travelling agent east and north, to receive subscriptions and grant receipts for the same.
It is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, February 23rd, 1855.
To Our Friends.

In the course of a couple of week we shall have need of all the money now due from delinquent subscribers for the past and previous year. We hope, therefore, they will attend to this call—our expenses are heavy.

Our direct attention to the sale of Mr. John Roebuck's advertisement in to-day's issue. It will be observed that he has come to a sensible conclusion and one worthy of imitation.

Among our new advertisements to-day will be found one from Tnos. Brown & Co., Grocers Yonge-st., Toronto. We are again indebted to this enterprising firm, for the usual accompaniment.

The worthy Post Master on the Northern Railroad, Mr. McGUIRE, has again resumed his place on the cars. We wish him better luck in future.

It is stated that the British Government have contracted with New York Butchers for 60,000 head of fat cattle, to be salted down and shipped for the Army in the East.

The sale advertised to take place at the late residence of Col. CUTLER, to be found elsewhere, will positively come off on the day mentioned. Parties desirous of purchasing good Furniture would do well to attend.

We omitted to mention last week, that a collision took place on the Northern Railroad, near the Richmond Hill Station, of two Freight Trains. Happily no person was injured; but the damages were estimated at \$10,000. The accident, to a great extent, was unavoidable.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—A public meeting on behalf of the Patriotic Fund, took place in Sharon to-morrow, called by the Rev. of East Gwillimbury, Mr. STILES, Esq. No doubt there will be a good attendance, and the people will show by their liberality how deeply they sympathize with the sorrows of the Allied Army in the East.

It is rumored that Hon. J. Ross, Geo. E. CARTER and FRANCIS HICKES, lately met with A. T. GALT, B. HOLMES and J. M. GRANT, at Portland, to complete the lease of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad to the Grand Trunk. Now we may expect to hear of some STRANGE revelations in stock-jobbing.

The Calets of Newmarket Section, No. 42, purpose holding a public meeting on Thursday evening next, the 1st proximo. We understand several speeches will be delivered—recitations given—and select pieces sung by a choir of juveniles. The meeting takes place in the Christian Chapel, at 7 o'clock p. m.

The Annual Meeting of the Newmarket Branch Bible Society, will take place on Friday evening next, the 2nd proximo, at 7 o'clock p. m. Rev. Lachlan Taylor, General Agent of the Upper Canada Bible Society, and other rev. gentlemen, are expected present to address the meeting. We presume it will be announced by hand-bills, where it will be held.

The Coalition and the Opposition.

The Hamilton Spectator, an avowedly conservative journal and a supporter of the present Coalition Government, has lately published the *Rouge Political Platform*, with the view, no doubt, to excite sympathy and urge support to the existing non-descript Administration. As usual with that Party he opposes the liberal principles of the *Rouges* and denounces the Opposition from Upper Canada with whom they have generally worked. The *Colonist*, too, joins in the crusade, and wonders how members from the Upper Province can unite with the *Rouges* without any "violation of principle or loyalty." Surely these journals cannot be so blind to common sense and reason as not to know, that while they may unite on leading principles there may exist wide differences in detail. As a proof of this we find adverse opinions were held by the leaders of one of the strongest Administrations that ever existed under Responsible Government in this Colony. The Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry—so far as Upper Canada was concerned—were pledged to the settlement of the Reserve Question; but Lafontaine was opposed to action being taken, and the Bill for their abolition was introduced by a private member of that Administration and not as a Ministry! Because, therefore, the Opposition from the Upper and the *Rouges* from the Lower Province do not agree on all points, is no argument in favor of disagreeing altogether; neither is it an expression of "disloyalty," or a "violation of principles." The following extract has been published in the above journals, as the *Rouge Platform*; whether it is a correct copy or not we are unprepared to say:

Education general as possible.
Agricultural progress: establishment of model farms.
The colonization of the wild lands to be brought within the reach of the poor.
The free navigation of the St. Lawrence.
Freedom of Trade as far as possible.
Reform of the Judiciary—Centralization of the Judiciary—Codification of the Laws.
Postage Reform—Free Circulation of newspapers.
The Administration of Government less expensive than at present—Reduction of the salaries in all the branches of the public service, and of the number of employees.
Parish municipalities.
Decentralization of power.

Elective Institutions.

An elective Governor.
An elective Legislative Council.
Elective Magistracy.
All the heads of public institutions elective.
Electoral reform based on population.
Eligibility to office dependent on public confidence.
Time of meeting and duration of the session of Parliament to be fixed by law.
Prohibition by special law of the representatives of the people from accepting any lucrative office from the Crown during the period they hold their seats, and a year after its expiration.
Abolition of the Seigneurial Tenure.
Abolition of the Protestant Clergy Reserves.
Equal rights, equal justice for all citizens.
The Repeal of the Union.
The Independence of Canada, and her Annexation to the United States.

It is a striking fact and well worthy of remark, that the *Elective Principle* and *Annexation*, as stated above, are the only two points to which the friends of the Coalition seem disposed to direct their batteries and make their onslaughts. But we maintain, and it is an easy matter to substantiate it, that with the exception of the last paragraph, every plank in their platform is obtainable under our present Constitution. The Opposition members from Upper Canada would never support their "annexation" movements; but because of this difference, should they at once discard the *Rouge Party* and leave in power as corrupt and unscrupulous a Government as ever existed under Responsible Government? Far from it. The existing Administrative amalgamation, by its receiving support, has set a very dangerous precedent; and one that will enable unprincipled demagogues to thwart the just expectations of the people, thereby actually placing a premium on rascality.

The *Colonist* says "the crowning feature of the compact between the parties, is that they must hold to be a direct party to the last clause of their political creed." This we deny, and have already instanced the difference that existed between the members of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry. We might also instance the present Coalition. The opinions of Sir A. N. McNab, in many respects, widely differ from those of Mr. Spence; still he has united with him and assisted in the formation of a Cabinet. The ground of argument is untenable, and in assuming it the Coalitionists exhibit their own inconsistency and hollowness. Most of the principles laid down in the above Platform are not new to the people of Upper Canada; for when the *North American* was first issued, nearly every plank was advocated, successfully rebutting every argument the whole Press then under control of Government, could bring to bear, assisted by several conservative journals, who then united heartily in the crusade.

A large proportion of the planks in the above platform we could cordially subscribe to. True, we may differ as to time and detail; but in the general way they ask for nothing more than what a large majority of the people of Upper have for years demanded. "Education as general as possible" is the first principle laid down; and where there is an educated people, good government will exist—crime diminish—and the country increase in wealth and prosperity. "Agricultural Progress" is the second plank; and as this is, to all intents and purposes, an agricultural country, every lawful means should be taken to advance its progress. The next is in reference to our "Wild Lands." That they should be "brought within the reach of the poor," has been admitted on all hands; otherwise land speculators and monopolizing corporations take advantage of their circumstances and keep the hard working laborer many years under their control. "The Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence," "Free Trade," "Election by the people of those in power" over us, &c., are principles entertained by a large proportion of the inhabitants of united Canada. It is needless for us to enter further into detail on the *Rouge Political Platform*; suffice it to say we are opposed to the election of our own Governor at present, but nevertheless, the day is not far hidden in the vista of the future when it will be done. We are favorable to the dissolution of the Union between the two Provinces; and opposed, to all intents and purposes, to "annexation." But while the *Rouges* have decided on annexation, we understand it is only spoken of in the event of a "split between the Northern and Southern States," which, no-doubt, will be many years hence.

That *Rouge* principles are fast gaining the ascendancy in Lower Canada cannot be denied, and we have only to instance the fact, that in the last House they only numbered some two or three, while in the present House they number eighteen, to prove the statement; and we make no doubt, that in the event of another General Election, they will carry a majority of the Lower Canada constituencies.

Meeting of Parliament.

Parliament meets to-day (Friday), and we shall soon see with what degree of favor the recent changes in the Administration will be received. From all the information obtainable through the Lower Canadian journals, the new leader of the Coalition, for that part of the Province, will not be able to obtain the general support received by Mr. Morin; in the event of this proving true, we venture to predict a speedy overthrow of the present Ministry. Mr. Morin possessed the confidence of a very large portion of the members of the Lower Province; and it was through his influence that the Coalition obtained a working majority. Should the new leader, therefore, fail to secure the general support accorded to Mr. Morin, the Ministry will soon be placed in an awkward dilemma. We shall soon know the facts.

The English Ministry.

By the detailed news of the *Asia* we learn that the Resignation of Lord John Russell was speedily followed, by that of the whole Aberdeen Administration. Last week, from a press of other matter, we were unable to lay before our readers the explanations of the noble Lord, as detailed in the London Times; but will now give the most interesting and pointed of his remarks: After making a general statement relative to the position of the English Army before Sebastopol, and acknowledging the fact, that they really were in want of the necessities of life,—so much so, that they were dying off at the rate of 100 per diem, he observed:—

"From the beginning of the month of November, it struck me that a better administration of affairs relating to the war was required. I made up my mind with considerable difficulty. It was a matter that effected, in some degree, the reputation of a colleague who had not long before assumed the office which he held; but still, I thought that duty imperatively called upon me to state my views, and a correspondence ensued between my noble friend at the head of the Government and myself, from which I shall be obliged to read some extracts in order to put the House in possession of the grounds on which I came to the decision at which I arrived on Tuesday last."

Lord John Russell then read several extracts from the correspondence between himself and the Premier, Lord Aberdeen, showing that he had strongly urged the appointment of Lord Palmerston as Minister of War; but all to no purpose. Lord Aberdeen answered, that so long as the Duke of Newcastle had not committed any flagrant errors, it would be bad policy to remove him. Shortly after this, Mr. Roebuck gave notice of a motion, to enquire into the cause of so much inefficiency in the War Department; and as Lord John could not conscientiously defend publicly, a line of policy he had condemned privately, he tendered his resignation. The following is a copy of his letter addressed to the Premier:—

"CHESHAM PLACE, Jan. 23, 1855.

"MY DEAR LORD ABERDEEN.—Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a motion to inquire into the conduct of the war. I do not see how this motion is to be resisted; but, as it involves a censure upon the War Department, with which some of my colleagues are connected, my only course is to tender my resignation. I have therefore to request you will lay my humble resignation of the office which I have the honor to hold before the Queen, with the expression of my gratitude for Her Majesty's kindness for many years.

I remain, my dear Lord Aberdeen,

Yours very truly,

J. RUSSELL."

The noble Lord then goes on to inform the House what was the result of the above note; the substance of which, is as follows:—

"To that note I received no answer; but on the following evening my noble friend informed me that he had been to Windsor with my resignation, and that Her Majesty had been pleased to accept of it, with the gracious expression of her great concern in doing so. This, then, so far as this immediate statement is concerned, is my case with respect to my own conduct."

Those Ministers who believe that they can successfully oppose inquiry—who believe that they are right in respect to what has been done, and what is doing, will be perfectly justified in taking the part of objecting to the proposed committee. I should have been of place in such company. (Hear, hear.) But (I repeat) I must say that I have heard there is a rumor, and I hope a true one, that the arrangement which I proposed in my first letter of the 17th of November, or rather in my subsequent letter—namely, that of placing the seals of the War Department in the hands of the noble Lord, the Home Secretary, has been made. (Hear, hear.) I shall greatly rejoice if that is the case, for I believe it will be of great benefit to the country that my friend (Lord Palmerston) should hold that office. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to think that my retirement from office has in any way contributed to that change, and I believe it must in some degree have contributed to it; (Hear, and laughter;) for otherwise I have no doubt that my noble friend, Lord Aberdeen, with the fairness and candour which belong to him, and which I always found in him, would have answered the letter I have just read, by saying that circumstances have in some respects changed; that that which he could not honestly recommend to the Queen in November, he had thought necessary at the present time; (Hear, and laughter;) and that therefore my difficulty in opposing the motion of inquiry might be in some degree lessened, if not entirely removed. (Hear.) That cannot have been the case. This must have been a subsequent arrangement, and I shall be very glad if my retirement from the less important office, in the present conjuncture, of President of the Council, could have led to the appointment to the War Department of my noble friend the Home Secretary, of whom I cannot speak in higher terms than I have already used in my letters. (Hear, hear.) Having stated thus much with respect to my position and the position of the government, I have not regularly any right to go further; but as perhaps I shall take no part in the debate on the motion of honorable and learned member for Sheffield, and as it is not my intention even to give a vote on the question, I may be permitted to say somewhat more in reference to the present state of public affairs. (Hear, hear.) I should state, in the first place, that I believe that all parties in this House, without distinction—for I will make no distinction whatever—are anxious that the war should be carried on, as the meeting at Leeds declared, by the most vigorous measures, until we can obtain a just and honorable peace; (cheers;) and I repeat my opinion that those measures which are the most vigorous for the prosecution of the war, and those terms of peace which are most decidedly and unquestionably just and honorable, will meet with the most support from all parties in the House. (Cheers.) I thoroughly believe that if any triumph attends Her Majesty's arms, those who are in opposition to Lord Aberdeen's government will as heartily rejoice in that triumph as the government themselves."

Since the above was in type, the following extract has reached us. It will be observed that it is expected Lord Palmerston will be entrusted with the formation of a New Ministry, assisted by the Marquis of Lansdowne. True, there is a rumor to the effect that the Earl of Clarendon has been empowered to form an Administration; but this cannot be looked upon with any degree of certainty. Here is the opinion of the London Times, on the subject, together with a statement of some primary proceedings:—

"A few minutes after the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne in town this morning, February 2nd, his lordship sent for the Chancellor

of the Exchequer, who came to Berkeley-square a few minutes before 11 o'clock. The right honorable gentleman remained in consultation with the Marquis until 11 o'clock, at which time he proceeded to the residence of Mr. Sydney Herbert, in Belgrave-square. The Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, remained in consultation until nearly one o'clock, when the noble Marquis proceeded to the residence of Lord John Russell, in Chesham place, with whom he stayed till 11 o'clock. On leaving Lord John Russell's, the Marquis of Lansdowne called upon Lord Palmerston, with whom he remained in consultation until two o'clock. On leaving Lord Palmerston, the noble Marquis proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where he had an audience of the Queen, who came from Windsor this morning for the special purpose of assisting in the formation of a new Administration.

Although the Marquis of Lansdowne, from his political connection with Lord John Russell, could not well avoid communicating with his Lordship immediately after his return from Windsor to-day, the rumor is that Lord Palmerston will immediately be entrusted with the duty of forming a Cabinet. It is said that his Lordship will be obliged promptly to execute the task. The number of Cabinet Ministers will be reduced from 15 to 10. In the last Ministry Lord Lansdowne and Lord John Russell had seats without offices. This expedient will not be resorted to.

The Cabinet of Lord Palmerston will consist primarily of his Lordship as Premier; Earl Grey, War; Clarendon, Foreign; Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Graham, Admiralty; Mr. Sydney Herbert will perhaps resume; and since the Duke of Newcastle's speech last night, there has been a very decided change in his favor, and the public would probably be pleased if justice were done to him, by assigning the seat of the Colonial Office to him. The remainder of the Cabinet would be selected in reference to the state of parties from the Liberal Conservatives and the Conservative Whigs, in accordance with Lord Palmerston's avowed Monday, of the coalition principle being independent.

Late this evening there were two rumors in circulation at the West End. One is, that the Earl of Clarendon has been empowered to form a Cabinet; the other is, that this task has been assigned to the Marquis of Lansdowne, conjointly with Lord Palmerston."

By reference to the news found under our telegraphic head, which was received late yesterday, it will be observed that we were correct in our conjecture that Lord Palmerston would be Premier.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—A meeting was announced to have taken place on Friday last, in the Court House; but in consequence of the meagre attendance, nothing was done in the matter. Several gentlemen present expressed themselves sorry, in pocket, from five shillings to five pounds, and some even more. Now, as nothing was done, what say the inhabitants to taking up a subscription in Newmarket, in aid of the Widows and Orphans of the brave men of the allied Armies, who have fallen or may hereafter fall in the present struggle with Russia. We would suggest, further, the propriety of taking up collections in the different churches in aid of the fund. The present struggle is one of right against might—of liberty or slavery—between Christianity or superstition. Who will take the lead?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

The Vercheres Election.

Mr. Cartier—the Hon. G. E. Cartier, we suppose, we should call him—is to be opposed; and if what we are told, be true, is likely to be served as his friend Mr. Morin by the electors of Terrebonne. We are glad to hear it. Proud as we are of the Montreal bar, take it as a whole, there are yet individual members of it whom we would rather see seeking for honors at home where their character, position, and antecedents are known and likely to be properly estimated. It is not right that Montreal lawyers should thrust themselves upon every constituency, and monopolize place and power, to the exclusion of others quite as well qualified by their learning and attaining to share in them. Above all, it is not right that the smooth-talking and honied words of strangers in a country, should be preferred to the homely, unaffected harangues of its own residents; and that those who know its wants, and would, if they had it in their power, open upon its resources should be obliged to give way to itinerants who promise everything and perform nothing.

On this ground alone we should have been glad to learn that Mr. Cartier was to be opposed by a respectable and old resident of the country, which he seeks to represent. It is high time that non-resident members should receive their share; and that rural constituencies should have their innate talents and merits developed, by returning as their representatives in Parliament those among them best qualified for the office; whose conduct would be opened to their scrutiny, and free for their condemnation or applause."

Mr. Cartier's antecedents are all against him. He has only been consistent as a subservient tool of the Hincks ministry, and since then, of the McNab-Morin Cabinet. To serve his friends, he would go to any length; to benefit his constituents, he would never put himself out of the way. With the cunning of a serpent, he endeavors to assume the harmless appearance of the dove; he has a blessing for his friends, and a smile for his enemies; but the disguise is so ill-assumed, and sits so uneasy upon him, that it can be discovered at once. He speaks little in public, save when the interests of the Grand Trunk, for which he is Solicitor, are at stake; but he is always busily engaged in the work of his masters for the time being; and is to them a faithful and trustworthy servant. His talents—highly polished, as they are, by some of our contemporaries—we believe consists entirely in grinning; and as for any good, generous, or popular measure, look at his whole parliamentary career, and see of which he has ever been the originator! He can expiate upon the privileges of the House, and treat it with contempt at the same time; and in a strain, he can give the benefit of his legal advice to such men as Timothy Brodeur, free, gratis, and for nothing. The electors at Vercheres can afford to turn him out, and have no compunction of conscience for so doing. Slippery as he is to them, he is of great use to the ministry, on a *sine qua non* to Mr. Hincks. Therefore he is sure of a seat; and, if rejected at Vercheres, as we venture to hope he will be, he is, in the long run, sure to be Chicoutimised. The candidates should have no mercy on him, for he has shown none towards them; though, if taxing the province for the Grand Trunk, and the vessels for the benefit of the Seigneur, be

claims in his behalf, these can be abundantly urged in favor of his return.

Of the gentlemen selected by the electors to oppose Mr. Cartier we know nothing except that he is a resident in the county, and a highly intelligent and influential farmer there. He is said to be independent in position; and a no-party man in politics. But he is opposed to corruption in every form, and from whatever quarter it emanates, and is therefore just the man to do battle with the powers that be, and add to the small but honorable phalanx who protest against the corruption of the day. We wish him success; and if the electors of the County have any regard for themselves, any desire to show their independence and integrity, they will, without doubt, triumphantly return him.—*Transcript.*

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—DEATH OF THE KING.

—King Kamehameha III, of the Hawaiian Islands, died, on the 15th Dec., at the age of 41 years and 9 months, after an illness of five or six days. He is represented to be a good man of promise, and who has had a young English education. He travelled through the United States, England and France. He has been altogether opposed to the contemplated project of an annexation of the Islands with the United States, and for a long time he absented himself from the Capital to avoid the importunities of his family and the friends of annexation. His signature was only wanting to complete that measure. He has been fortified in his resolution by pledges recently given by the diplomatic representations of the United States, France, and Great Britain, to protect his kingdom with the full strength of their naval forces from any hostile demonstration from without.

The old King was a particular friend of the Americans, and quite in favor of annexation, and had he lived a few months longer, it is probable the design would have been consummated. The new King is styled Kamehameha IV.—*Post.*

The notorious burglar Thompson, who with others lately escaped from the Hamilton gaol was again arrested last Thursday in the cars while on his way to Barrie. He entered the cars at the Weston Station, and was recognized by Mr. McGilvray, the mail Conductor. He was brought to this city, Friday morning, and lodged in gaol. We understand that James Smith another of the prisoners who escaped from the Hamilton gaol at the same time has been re-captured, near Wardville, by constables from Hamilton, he having left the train going westward at London, and taken to the woods. On the constables returning in the train eastward with their capture a casualty had nearly afforded a further opportunity of escape, for, on nearing the bridge over the Grand River, at Paris, the axle of the engine tender broke, by which the train was thrown off the track, but without doing any serious injury. The prisoner was again safely lodged in gaol on Thursday morning.—*Guardian.*

DEATH OF EDWIN PRICE.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Edwin Price of the Hon. James Harvey Price, who emigrated to Australia some years ago. The melancholy intelligence was received by George Munro, Esq. in a letter from his son, who attended young Price in his last moments. The young gentlemen fell a victim to one of the prevalent fevers of the country. His published letters show that he underwent a great deal of self-imposed hardships in the gold country. Within a short space Toronto has furnished three victims to the gold hunting excitement. Dr. Russell and Ambrose Gorham, Esq., who died in California, and now young Price in Australia. The latter had for some time been looking forward to the time when he should be able to return, with a fortune, to his native Canada; but death came to render the realization of this hope impossible.—*Leader.*

Prince Jerome Napoleon, who lately returned to France from the Crimea on the published plea of sickness is reported to have been recalled by the Emperor at the request of general Canrobert, because of his creating dissatisfaction in the camp. Since his return to Paris he has refused to occupy his apartments at the Palais Royal with his father Jerome, but has taken lodgings elsewhere. Louis Napoleon had named him as his presumptive to the throne of France, but rumours are afloat that he has now discarded him, and intends to adopt the Count de Morny, his chief confidante in the *coup d'etat* by which the Republic was overthrown.—*Exchange.*

It is reported that Morgan, who it was alleged was murdered by the Free Masons, for disclosing their secrets, has been found in Smyrna, and goes by the name of Mustapha; he is engaged in teaching the English language. A man named Joseph A. Bloom is given as authority, who says he conversed with him in a house in Smyrna, and that Morgan told him he sailed from Boston in the Ship *Merrine*, Capt. Welch.

There is a Bill now before the New York Senate, requiring the manufacturers or dealers in Patent Medicines to insert on the labels of each bottle or package, the ingredients of which they are made. The trade are out strongly against it.—*Examiner.*

The Vercheres election nomination took place on Wednesday last, and resulted in the show of hands in favour of the re-election of Mr. Cartier. Mr. Prefontaine is the opposition candidate. A poll was demanded, and the election will take place on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.—*Colonist.*

The Rock Island trains were recently stopped by a snow bank near Bremen, which was nearly forty feet high. The trains which left Chicago before were obliged to return.

There are three Railroads projected from different parts of the United States to the Pacific, as well as a postal line from California to the Mississippi.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Baltic.

NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY FORMED!!

Another Battle on the Danube!

TROUBLE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

New York, Feb. 23, 1855.

The *Baltic* left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 10th.
The City of Manchester was taken by the Government to convey troops to the Crimea.
In the re-constitution of the British Cabinet the Earl of Derby, Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord

John Russell, and the Earl of Clarendon were successively sent for, but failed to form a Cabinet.

The English Ministry has been formed. Premier, Lord Palmerston; War, Lord Palmerston; Foreign, Earl of Clarendon; Home, Sidney Herbert; Colonial, Sir Geo. Grey; Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone.

Admiralty, Sir James Graham; Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; President of the Council, Earl Granville; Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll; Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth; President of Council, Sir Charles Wood; Post Master, Lord Channing; without office, Lord Lyndhurst. The above form the Cabinet.

Aberdeen, Newcastle, and Lord John Russell go out. Panmure comes in, and the rest stay as before.

M. Mayne has been appointed French Minister of Finance, and M. Rouhes Minister of Agriculture.

The Vienna Peace Conference is not yet over. It is reported a battle between the Turks and Russians on the Danube had been fought, in which the former were victorious; and it is also reported that there is a mutiny among the Zouaves, and 400 have been sent to Constantinople. Sir Charles Napier had made a savage speech against the Government.

In the British Parliament, explanation had been made by the statesmen failing to form the Cabinet.

Nearly three million sterling, had been voted for war purposes.

The North American Fisheries Bill had passed Parliament adjourned for a week at the request of Lord Palmerston, and was to re-assemble on the 15th instant.

The Earl of Aberdeen had been created a Knight of the Garter.

The Mayor of London had given a grand banquet, and amongst those present were Lord Cardigan, Sir Charles Napier, and other notable from the Crimea and Bala, who were received with enthusiasm. Sir Charles in a long speech defended himself and bitterly attacked the administration.

Gen. Canrobert reports the deaths of Capt. Douter and Castell during the sortie of the Russians on the 9th and 14th.

Menshikov had gone northward.

The Russians were constantly making sorties. Supplies were reaching the Camp in abundance; but the army was still sickly.

Siege works were steadily progressing, and frosty nights and fine mild days prevailed.

The latest official despatch is to the 23rd, and from Canrobert to the 24th. They both allude to the improvement in weather, and speak cheerily of future prospects. The latter says we resume our work before the town with renewed activity.

France has signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Russia, provided it conveys the same obligations as that of December.

Feeling at Constantinople is strongly in favor of peace.

Holland and Denmark are seeking to join the Western alliance.

Eight Austrian merchant ships were fired into by the Russians at Galatz. Austria demands an explanation.

Lord Lucan has been recalled from the command of the Cavalry in the Crimea.

The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan.

Abul-Kader has asked the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

A letter from Constantinople says that the British Army before Sebastopol is only 12,000.

English Missionaries in Poland have been ordered to leave the Russian territory.

It is reported that the Emperor of France will take command of the army operations on the Rhine.

Telegraph despatches come down to the 30th of January, and are of light character.

A despatch from Admiral Bruat says the French batteries had received orders to re-open their fire, and that for some days the Russians had ceased to make sorties.

It is said the operations for the assault are completed.

A sortie was made on the 22nd by the Garrison of Sebastopol, and great loss was sustained by the French.

The Zouaves who mutinied demanded a retreat from the Crimea.

An apology was made to Omar Pacha and he withdrew his resignation.

There is a report of a battle occurring in an attempt of the Russians to enter the Dobruksa.

The Russian forces on the frontier of Austria have been ordered to retreat to the interior.

LATEST.—Queen Victoria had issued a proclamation, forbidding the British at home or abroad aiding the enemy, in supplying him with munitions of war.

The German Diet had decided to place the principal upon a war footing.

In Piedmont, the Chamber of Deputies had sanctioned the treaty of alliance.

In the House of Commons, on the night of the 9th, a discussion arose in regard to Sir C. Napier's transactions in the Baltic, but no new light was thrown upon the subject.

The *Baltic* brought out 82 passengers.

The steamer *Great Britain* would leave in a few days, with 1500 troops for the Crimea.

A banquet has been given to Lord Elgin by the citizens of Dunfermline, in the County of Fife. He says he is prepared to hand over to the French Government 250,000 francs which belongs to France.

The *Monteur* publishes Lord Cowley's letter and the Canadian address.

It is said that Prince Menshikov has received orders to attack Eupatoria and Balaklava. It is therefore probable that Gen. Osten Skken, supported by the Grand Duke Michael and Nicholas, will shortly attack the allies, while the weather is propitious.

Omar Pacha, it is said as soon as the fortification of Eupatoria are completed, will march on Sebastopol, when in all probability a great battle will be fought.

According to a despatch from Vienna, it appears that Grand Duke Michael is lying ill of ague at Chosen, and Grand Duke Nicholas is at Sebastopol.

According to some accounts, the Russian troops were ravaging the Dobruksa under the eyes of General Canrobert.

The French soldiers are impatient for the assault of Sebastopol, and General Canrobert has been obliged to moderate their ardour.

The printing and book-binding materials and chapel of the expelled English Missionaries have been taken possession of by the Russian authorities.

BREADSTUFFS.—Brown & Shibley report Corn Market dull; limited business; prices unchanged. Western Corn 42s 4 1/2 6d; Ohio 42s 4 1/2 6d. Corn 42s 6d 4 1/2 6d. Wheat 11s 12s 6d.

Provisions generally dull. Ashes neglected. Trade in Manchester dull.

Consols 91 1/2 9 1/2. No pressure for money. Bullion increased £445,000 sterling. Sales 36,000 bales of Cotton. Market dragging.

Richardson Spence & Co., report provisions generally dull. Lard steady at 50s. American stocks firmer.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 23, 1855.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Feb. 22, 1855.
The market is well supplied with all kinds of grain, and the prices are generally low. Wheat is sold at 75¢ per bushel, and flour at 10¢ per barrel. Corn is sold at 50¢ per bushel, and oats at 40¢ per bushel. Potatoes are sold at 25¢ per bushel, and butter at 15¢ per pound. Eggs are sold at 10¢ per dozen, and chickens at 10¢ per pound. The market is well supplied with all kinds of produce, and the prices are generally low.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

COURT HOUSE, NEW MARKET.

J. JOHNSON
BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he intends to give a

Juvenile Entertainment,
This Afternoon, February 23, 1855,
In the above named place. The popular

VIRGINIA MINSTRELS
Will appear, assisted by the

Toronto Theatians.
Programme the same as Friday Evening.

Parents may rely on the Entertainment being of a strictly moral character.

Admission only one-fourth the regular charge.
Doors open at 3 o'clock, to commence at 3 1/2 p.m.
February 23, 1855. 1w3

The Prairie Blossom

A New Brand of
Honey Dew Plug Tobacco,
Manufactured from the best Virginia Leaf.
Price 1s 3d per lb.

Sold only, in Toronto, by
THOS. BROWN & CO.,
Grocers, &c.
47, Yonge Street, 3 doors North of King-st.

Strayed.

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 14, Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitelock, on the 12th inst., a

DARK BROWN MARE,
About 15 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away.

BENJAMIN WILLIS,
Yonge Street, Feb. 22, 1855. 1f-3

Saw Mill for Sale.

THE Subscriber has to offer for sale, 12 Acres of Land, lying part of Lot No. 3, in the 6th Concession of King, upon which there is erected a

SAW MILL, DWELLING HOUSE,
And Stable. The Mill is new and well situated on the Humber River. For particulars apply on the premises, or to the subscriber at Aurora.

O. L. BOYNTON,
King, February 19, 1855. 6m3

GREAT SALE OF

Valuable Household Furniture.

THE subscriber is instructed to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 1, 1855,
At the late residence of Col. COTTER, Newmarket, a quantity of valuable furniture, consisting of

Malogany Sofas,
Do. Pier, Centre and Card Tables,
Do. Chairs,
Do. Rocking Chairs,
Black Walnut Chairs,
Do. Set Dining Tables,
Do. Bedsteads,
Do. Sofa,
Together with a large quantity of

SUPERIOR CARPETING.
The above Furniture is nearly new—in excellent order, and well worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing first class articles. Sale Positive and to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

TERMS—CASH.
SETH ASHTON,
Newmarket, Feb. 22, 1855. Auctioneer

CREDIT SALE OF

FARM STOCK
And Implements.

THE subscriber having come to the conclusion that one thing well done is better than two ill done, will henceforth attend exclusively to his business as a Mechanic, and leave farming to those to whom it belongs. He will therefore sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 2nd 1855,
On Lot No. 25, in the 4th Concession of Whitelock, the following Property, viz:

Span heavy Team Horses, 5 years old; 3 Cows in calf; 1 Heifer two years old; 1 Calf 8 months old; 1 Ram, well bred; 3 Sheep; 1 Double Wagon, new; 1 Buggy; 1 Wood Sled, new; 1 Plough, new; 1 pair light Seed Horses; 1 set Double Harness; 1 set Single do.; Whiffletrees, Neck Yoke, Bells, &c. Also, a quantity of

HAY, OATS, PEAS, AND BARLEY.
Which latter articles will be sold for CASH. TERMS.—All sums over £1 eleven months credit will be given by furnishing approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. precisely.

JOHN BOSTWICK,
SAMUEL MACIELL, Auctioneer,
Whitelock, Feb. 17, 1855. 1w3

62 Pine Trees for Sale.

TO be sold on Lot No. 25, in the 4th Concession of Whitelock, by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 2nd of March, 1855, the PINE TREES standing on the side line between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the 3rd Concession. The above trees are all numbered. Parties desirous of purchasing can examine them previous to the sale.

SETH ASHTON,
Newmarket, Feb. 22, 1855. Auctioneer. 1w3

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring my wife, JANE CARTER, who, having left my house without a cause. The public are also cautioned against trusting her on my account.

JOHN CRITTENDEN,
Georgina, Feb. 22, 1855. 2w3

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A MEETING of the Directors of the North York Branch Agricultural Society will be held in the COURT HOUSE, NEW MARKET,
On Tuesday, the 27th inst., at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m. Punctuality is particularly requested.

E. JACKSON,
Newmarket, Feb. 15, 1855. Secretary. 2w1

Church Society Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Association will be held on Thursday, March 1st at two o'clock, p.m., in Christ Church, Holland Landing, and in the Court House, Newmarket, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

SEPTIMUS F. RAMSAY,
Incumbent.
Newmarket, Feb. 15, 1855. 2w2

STRAYED!

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 102, Yonge Street, on Friday last, the 2nd inst., a strong BLACK HORSE, about 16 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the animal away.

JOHN S. MILLARD,
Yonge Street, Feb. 8, 1855. 3w1

HANSON HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, NEW MARKET,
BY
THOMAS MOSIER.

GOOD Beds and Stabling, and first-rate accommodation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 1f-1

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office, February 1st, 1855.

Armstrong Thomas
Barry Silvester
Bastwick Elwood
Bastwick George
Coffey Timothy
Cunningham Hecy
Eaves Mary J.
Faulman Mary
Gordon James
Garrett Sarah
Harwood Henry
Hunt Miss Fanny

Johnston James
Kennedy Catherine
Leitch Michael
Lee Robert
Murray Henry
McDonald Rev Wm
McComick Michael
Platt George
Rolling John
Shain Thomas
Shippell Joseph
Thompson T S
Wm. ROE, Postmaster.

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

PALMER'S AND WILLIAMS'S
IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER,
KITCHEN'S IMPROVED

Mowing Machine,
BENNETT, GOULD & CO'S IMPROVED
3 WHEELED CULTIVATOR,
AND GANSON'S IMPROVED

GRAIN DRILL.
CAPABLE of Sowing Fifteen Acres of Wheat (on ground prepared) in a day. The advantages to be derived from the above Machinery to the Farmer, are too well known to require any comment. Therefore, all that is wanting to save labor, is to send your orders to the Subscriber, who is the authorized Agent for Whitechurch, and either all of the above articles will be forwarded immediately.

J. W. COLLINS,
Newmarket, January 21st, 1855. Agent. 6m52

50 CHOPPERS WANTED.

WANTED, on Lot No. 15, in the 2nd Concession of Whitelock, 50 CHOPPERS, to engage in chopping Cord Wood; to whom good wages will be paid in Cash.

SETH ASHTON,
Newmarket, Jan. 22, 1855. 1f-52

SIGN OF THE LARGE

Hardware! Hardware!

THE Largest and Best Stock of HARDWARE ever Imported in Toronto, now for sale at the Lowest Market Prices, at

THE SIGN OF THE PADLOCK,
41, King St., Toronto.

NAILS, GLASS, LOCKS, &c

WROUGHT and Cut Nails, all sizes, from 1 to 6 inches. Best quality of Glass, all sizes, from 7x9 to 30x40. Rim, Mortice, Half Door and all other Locks; and every other article in the House furnishing way, for sale by

RICE LEWIS,
Sign of the Padlock.
Toronto, Jan'y 18, 1855.

To Blacksmiths.

SCOTCH and Refined Bar Iron, all sizes: Flat from 3x3 to 6x1. Round 3-16 to 3 in. Square 1/2 to 4 inches. Hoop, Band and Swedes, all sizes. Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Nails, Raps, &c.

TO CARPENTERS.

SPEAR & JACKSON'S Saws and other Tools; Bench, Moulding, and all other Planes; along with every other Tool in use.—for sale by

RICE LEWIS,
Sign of the Padlock, Toronto.

MILL SAWS! MILL SAWS!!

FLINT'S, Spear & Jackson's, Rowland's and other best makers.
Mill Saws 12, 7 and 7 1/2 feet by 12 inches. Mill Saws 12, 7 and 7 1/2 feet by 18 inches. Patent Tooth and all other Cross cut Saws. Circular and Gang Saws, &c., &c.

For sale by
RICE LEWIS,
Sign of the Padlock, 41, King-st., Toronto.
January 18, 1855. 6w52

FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers for sale, from 15 to 50 Acres to suit purchasers, of good Pine Timbered LAND, being composed of part of Lot No. 15, in the 3rd Concession of Whitelock; or, he will sell the timber without the land. Terms easy.

JARED LLOYD,
Whitelock, Feb. 1st, 1855. 5w52

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the subscriber, on the 13th of November, on Lot No. 30, in the Fourth Concession of King, TWO MARE COLTS, 2 YEARS OLD,
One a Dark Iron Grey; the other a Chestnut color, with a black colored mane and tail. Any person giving information to the subscriber as to where they may be found will be amply rewarded.

JESSE WALTON,
King, Nov. 27, 1854. 43m3

Cash for Wheat!

THE subscriber will pay Cash for any quantity of Good Merchantable Wheat, delivered at

BRADFORD, HOLLAND LANDING,
OR at the NEW MARKET MILLS. OF Bags will be furnished for any quantity delivered at the Station.

D. SUTHERLAND,
Newmarket, Jan. 18, 1855. 1f-50

TO WAGON MAKERS.

ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawed for FIVE SHILLINGS.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.,
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. 1f-51

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having joined a Copartnership, under the name and style of Josiah James & Co., on the 12th of June, 1854, for the purpose of carrying on the

Business, They are now ready to execute all orders with which they may be favored, with neatness and despatch.

JOSIAH JAMES, JOHN DENNIS,
The Shop is situated on the first Side Line below Newmarket, near P. Pearson's Blacksmith Shop.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. 1f-51

MEDICAL HALL,

NEW MARKET.
DR. CURTIS'S
Inhaling Hygean Vapor & Syrup,
For Consumption, for Sale Here.

MILLINERY

Dress Making!

THE subscriber is now prepared to enter fully into the

DRESS MAKING BUSINESS;
And will execute orders in this as well as in the Millinery Department, in the most fashionable style.

ROBERT H. SMITH,
Newmarket, Jan. 19, 1855. 1f-50

TORONTO

Boot and Shoe Store!
MAIN STREET, NEW MARKET!

WILLIAM CARLINE, begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding neighborhood, that he has opened a Store on Main Street, Newmarket,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF DR. FORD'S,
With the Largest and Best assortment Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES

North of Toronto; which he will sell either at Wholesale or Retail, at the very lowest Toronto Cash Prices.

Call and see before Purchasing Elsewhere.
Newmarket, Jan. 21th, 1855. 51m3

1855. "DRY GOODS." 1855.

IF SO, the object may be attained by purchasing at J. & W. Cowan's New Dry Goods Store, No. 3 Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street, four doors north of Adelaide street, where you will find every article in the above line of the best quality and at the lowest prices for

CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
The subscribers beg to impress on those who have not already favored them with a call, that the representations so often found in advertisements, are not pretences by them—a single call will suffice to prove this.

Heavy striped Shirting 7d. per yard; Cobourg Dresses at 5s. 3d.; Gala Plaids 9d. per yard; heavy Long Wool Hose at 1s. 10d.; Plush Bonnets at 2s. 9d.; Grape Bonnets 6s. 3d. All other Goods at corresponding prices.

N. B.—Furs at very Reduced Prices from this date. (NO SECOND PRICE.)

J. & W. COWAN,
Toronto, Jan'y 16, 1855. 50y1

Boston Lamp Store.

OUR Stock of LAMPS and Fancy Goods, are better than ever. Always on hand Oils, Burning Fluid and Camphine.

J. BRIGGS.

Keep it Before the Millers.
Boston Belling Company's Vulcanized Rubber Belting,
HOSE and Packing, Best Oak Tanned Stretched LEATHER BELTING.

J. BRIGGS,
Toronto, Jan. 24, 1855. 1y51

NEW PATENT

Washing Machine.

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing a new and improved

PATENT WASHING MACHINE
Which, for service and durability, defies every other invention—one trial being sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical. This Machine is warranted to wash with fifty per cent less wear upon the clothes and in two-thirds less time than any Machine now in use. It will not break or tear off buttons, and is capable of cleaning articles from the finest fabric to the coarsest web. These Machines can be seen at the Shop of the subscribers.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.

A Patent for the above Machine has been applied for. The public, therefore, are cautioned against imitations.

J. J. & Co.,
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. 1f-52

A CARD.

WE return thanks to our customers, for their patronage during the past year; and especially for the unprecedented run at our close. Our efforts to supply Customers with Christian Goods at Fair Prices, met with decided success, and encourage us now, when a New Year has dawned, to begin with vigorous and redoubled exertions, to supply the finest description of

GROCERIES!

And most wholesome

WINES AND LIQUORS,
At the very lowest prices consistent with the successful management of the Establishment of

THOS. BROWN & CO.,
Grocers, &c.
47, Yonge St. 3 doors North of King St.
Toronto Jan. 21, 1855. 1f-51

Just Received!

A NEW WORK, entitled a "Voyage to Our Country," by a Canadian, containing a description of the country—the manners and habits of the people—together with the difficulties attending the traveller in crossing the Isthmus, at the

MURRAH! FOR

SOMETHING NEW!

New Store & New & Cheap Goods!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Whitelock, and surrounding Township, that he has opened, in that Town and Spacious Building lately erected by Mr. V. A. Clark, on Water Street, near the Post Office, the

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
STORE OF

DRY GOODS,

Of almost every description, comprising Staple and Fancy Articles, that has ever been offered in the market. These Goods have all been imported the present season, and therefore comprise the LATEST

STYLES AND FASHIONS
Of the day. The Ladies as well as Gentlemen of this Vicinity will find themselves agreeably disappointed, when comparing these Goods with others of their purchases made in this place, as regards Quality, Style & Price! Also, a choice collection of

Teas, Groceries, Fruits, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, CHINA, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c.—all of which, a very large Stock, must be disposed of speedily, to make room for Spring Importations; the public can rely, therefore, upon finding prices extremely low!

FARMERS PRODUCE, of all kinds, will be bought at the Highest Market Price.

The Subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, and having but ONE PRICE! to be favored with a portion of public patronage.

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
Newmarket, Dec. 14th, 1854. 1f-15

Wanted Immediately!

AT THE NEW MARKET FACTORY, in exchange for

Cloths, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels and Knitting Yarn,

10,000 LBS. WOOL,
5000 SHEEPFLECKING,
300 CORDS WOOD,
50 BARRELS SOAP!

CUSTOM CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.
Also, Manufacturing by the Yard, will be done punctually, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest rates of this Establishment. Persons having WOOL to get manufactured or to exchange, will find it their interest to call at the Newmarket Factory.

S. TORRY, Proprietor,
W. A. CLARK, Agent.
Newmarket, Dec. 13, 1854. 1f-45

BUILDING LOTS.

THE Subscriber is instructed to sell a number of Building Lots on the West end of Lot No. 35, in the 2nd Con. of Whitelock, convenient to the NEW MARKET RAILWAY STATION.

Plan can be seen, and particulars obtained, on application to

CHARLES SIBBALD,
Land Agent.
Newmarket, Jan. 6th, 1855. 1f-49

Fall Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has just to hand a large and varied stock of Fall Dry Goods, consisting in part of all

WOOL AND GALA PLAIDS,
French, Flemish, Cobourgs, Flannels, Blankets, Furs, &c., &c. In the

Grocery Department
Will be found as usual a choice lot of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, &c., which for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any house in Toronto.

JOHN ROWLAND,
North-east corner of Yonge and Queen Sts., Toronto. 1f-11

REMOVAL!!

New Millinery Establishment.

THE MISSES MALLOY
(FROM ROXBOROUGH).

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that they have REMOVED their

Millinery Establishment
From the building next door to the North American, to the Brick residence of Mr. SUTHERLAND, nearly opposite the Christian Chapel, Main Street Newmarket. And having lately purchased a large and fashionable Stock of Millinery Goods, are now prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favored, with Neatness and Despatch.

Paris, London & New York Fashions
Received regularly, and Wearing Apparel made according to fancy.

WANTED—Several Apprentices to the Millinery Business.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854. 1f-14

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A FEW Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the

NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, November 29th, 1854.

J. Lyon & Co.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TOBACONISTS,
No. 48, King Street, Toronto.

RESPECTFULLY invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers and others requiring Goods in their line, to call and examine their stock, comprising the largest assortment of

Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuffs, Pipes, PIPE TUBES, CIGAR CASES, Snuff Boxes, Matches, &c., of any house in the trade in Toronto.

A Liberal Discount to Cash Customers.
Toronto, October 25, 1854. 35y1

KETTLEBY HOUSE!

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE Undersigned respectfully inform the inhabitants of King and surrounding Township, that they have received their

Fall and Winter Stock:
Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockeries, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dye, Colorings, and every other article usually found in a country store; and in returning thanks to their numerous customers and friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their commencement in business, would assure them that these goods have been bought on the most advantageous terms, thereby enabling them to sell as cheap as any other establishment either in Town or Country. The Subscriber hopes, therefore, by strict attention to business to merit a still further share of public confidence and support.

A reasonable price will be given for all kinds of Farmers' PRODUCE. Also, the highest price will be given for Hides and Skins.

CROSBY & SNIDER,
Kettleby Mill, King, Oct. 23, 1854.

NEW STORE

BY IMPROVING AN OLD ONE!!

Millinery, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
1054, FOR THE FALL 1854.

THE TORONTO HOUSE

J. CHARLESWORTH.

Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, grateful for past favors, would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has completed an extensive addition to his Store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the City. His Stock this Fall will be very large, supplied with all that is new and likely to meet the tastes of his customers.

J. C. flatters himself from the success he has had since his commencement in business, that he is now fully competent to judge what the requirements of the public are, and he pledges himself that the same attention to their wants will be his pleasure and care to supply.

He is now receiving his Fall Stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of a great variety of Dress Goods, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Goods, Silks, Satins, Flowers, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Prints, Gingham, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Mohair Cloths, Lined Cloths, Carpets, Comptons, Quilts, Window Holland, &c., together with a general assortment of Seasonable Goods.

J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.

Business Mottoes—"A shilling's expense is better than a slow shilling." "A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush." Honesty is the best policy—consequently NO SECOND PRICE.

A fair and impartial examination of his Stock—the qualities and his prices—is respectfully solicited.

J. CHARLESWORTH,
The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854. 20-1f

AZOR'S TURKISH BALM.

THE GREAT TURKISH REMEDY FOR BALDNESS, And for Invigorating and Beautifying the Hair.

The only certain Remedy for Baldness, and for preventing and stopping the falling out of the hair.

AMUSEMENT

For the New Era.

For the New Era.
 Come all ye jolly sportsmen, of country and town,
 That labor all the winter long, through stormy wind
 and cold,
 To clothe our fields with plenty, and bring in the
 harvest,
 We're crowned with contentment who hold the
 useful plough.
 "Old Ploughman" says the Gardener, "don't count
 your troubles with mine,
 But walk into the garden and see those early flowers,
 To see those curious borders, and pleasant walks to
 view,
 There's no such piece of pleasure ground returned
 by the plough."
 "Old Gardener," says the Ploughman, "no calling we
 deceive—
 For each man for his liking all his trade rely;
 If it was not for the plough, both rich and poor
 would rue,
 For the bread that may be wanted, depends upon
 the plough.
 Old Adam was a ploughman when ploughing first
 began—
 The Adam that succeeded him was Cain, his eldest
 son—
 Some of the generations the killing still pursue,
 The bread that may be wanted depends upon the
 plough.
 There is the wealthy merchant that ploughs the
 foreign seas;
 He brings back store and treasure for those that live
 at ease;
 He brings back silks and spices, and richest fruits also,
 They're all brought from the Indies by virtue of the
 plough.
 There is the wealthy captain, he will own to what
 is true—
 That they cannot sail the Ocean without the painful
 plough;
 They must have bread and biscuit, rice-pudding,
 Flour and peas.
 To feed those jolly sailors as they sail over the seas,
 Napoleon was a strong man, and Solomon was wise,
 Alexander, far to conquer, was all that they could
 raise.
 King David was a smart man and many thousand
 slew,
 But none of these great Heroes could live without
 the plough!"
 I hope that none is offended at me for penning this,
 For I never was intended for anything amiss;
 For if you consider rightly, you'll find what I say,
 true—
 "No trade that you can mention, can live without
 the plough."
 WILKINSON, Nov. 30, 1851.

Napoleon's hotness fell off at a review,
 when a young lieutenant stepped forward
 and picked it up, and returned it to him—
 "Thank you, captain," said the emperor. "In
 what regiment, sir?" retorted the lieutenant
 as quickly as possible. Napoleon smiled,
 passed on, and forthwith had the lucky youth
 promoted.
 When a man comes home and tries to bolt
 the door with a sweet potato, pokes the fire
 with the spout of the coffee pot, attempts to
 wind up the clock with his boot-jack, tries to
 cut kindling for his morning fire with an
 ivory paper knife, takes a cold potato in his
 hand to light him to bed, and prefers to
 sleep in his boots and hat, you may reasonably
 infer that he has been making the acquaintance
 of some very friendly people.

MOBSTER ASSURANCE.—A Scotch thief having
 been proved in the Glasgow police court,
 lately, to have stolen a herring barrel from
 a man in Stockwell street, the principal
 accuser proceeded to address the magis-
 trate thus:—"Decd, Sir, Baillie, the man of
 the barrel is a great rogue. He stole my sign-
 board last week, and what does your honour
 think he did w't?" Magistrate—"That
 will be hard for me to say." Witness—"Well
 Sir, I'll tell ye. He brought it unto my
 Shop, w't my ain name on't and offered to
 sell me! as he said, he thought, it would be o'
 mair use to me than any body else."

Mickey, "after a dale of coaxin' a power
 of blarneyin', persuaded Biddy to promise
 him her company to a sleigh drive on Sun-
 day last," but said he, "whin she wor all
 ready, an, I went to Forties, devil a bit of a
 horse an, cutler could I git for love or money
 —he hadn't one to the fore at all, an, an,
 be the same token whin I wor truggin back to
 pacify Biddy, who shud I meat but herself
 an' that thafe o' the world Larry Dogans,
 dashing past me to the Falls, no loss, my
 devil got w'il ye as driver says I, to Dogans,
 but as for Biddy darlin, my every hair
 in her red bed be mowld candles to light her
 soul to glory!" Mick feels dale intirely.

MR. EDITOR:—I used to be taught in my
 school days that tea was brought from China,
 but in these degenerated times of wooden
 hams, wooden nutmegs, wooden muskmelon
 seeds, and perhaps I might say, wooden heads
 —(they used to be called "blackheads" in
 my day)—I have very little faith that much
 of our tea comes from the Celestial Empire—
 for on examining my tea grounds this morn-
 ing, I found them composed of peach leaves,
 pretty good sized too—pear leaves, &c., in
 short I was convinced that some ingenious
 Yankee had invented wooden tea. Let the
 tea drinkers put on their aprons.

A DOLLAR FOR THE PRINTER.—A Ken-
 tucky paper says that it is becoming quite
 fashionable in that quarter to enclose a dollar
 with marriage notices when sending them to
 the printer. We think the custom is a good one.
 The Augusta Constitutionalist says that the
 example is worthy of imitation, and ought to
 be followed up everywhere, instead of sending
 them minus of any fee and the postage not
 paid at that.

Six dollars to a printer and a priest
 No sensible man can refuse
 Five dollars to render him blest,
 And one to publish the news.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORE,
 Next door to Mr. Reuben Robinson's, Prospect Street,
 NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber having commenced business in
 the new and commodious STORE, two Doors
 South of Mr. Reuben Robinson's, on
 PROSPECT STREET, NEWMARKET,
 Would respectfully intimate to the public that he
 is now prepared to offer for sale, on the most reason-
 able terms, a very complete assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
 Suitable for the season; embracing a choice selection
 of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Colours, Cashmeres,
 French De Lanes, Circassian Cloth and German
 Wool Plaid, Cloaking and Mohair Cloths. He has
 also, a general Stock of

GROCERIES,
 Cornstarch and other popular Medicines, and Geo.
 W. Merriam's celebrated Gargling Oil, Crocker's
 Glass and China Ware, Window Glass, Putty and
 Hardware; also, the very best English White Lead
 and Paints in all colors, ground in oil and dry, Putty
 Oil, Linum and Machine Oil, Turpentine, &c. The
 subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to
 merit a share of public patronage.
 —N.B.—All kinds of Marketable Produce taken in
 exchange for Goods.
 E. HUGHES.
 Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1851. 23-11

COPPER PENS

THE subscriber has received the Agency for the
 sale of the above celebrated Pens, and is author-
 ized to sell at Wholesale at the Market Price.
 R. H. SMITH.
 Newmarket, Dec. 21, 1851. 16-46

Clothing and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has respectfully to inform his
 customers (Gentlemen and Ladies) of Toronto and
 surrounding country, that he has received his NEW
 GOODS, consisting of
 CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,
 Of superior style and quality; having been purchased
 in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash,
 and imported by himself direct, which enables him to
 submit an assortment, which for variety, style,
 and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.
 He has also imported a choice assortment of Ir-
 resistible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in
 the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment
 of French and English Trousings—Vestings
 with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.
 The Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions,
 have also come to hand, and persons desirous of
 being supplied with well made and Fashionable
 Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his
 stock before purchasing elsewhere. He has also on hand a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
 Well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter
 wear. The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete,
 amongst which will be found some very cheap goods,
 and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies,
 Families, and domestic use.

Ready-made Clothing,
 Men's Over Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, Whit-
 ney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silurian, Siberian,
 Sateen, Canada Whitoey, Eloffs, and other
 Cloths.
 Frock, Dress, Tug, Shooting and Business Coats,
 Of Broadcloth, Men's Shooting Coats—Of Reversible,
 Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin,
 Silurian, Siberian, Sateen, Canada Whitoey, E-
 loffs, Cassimere, Doeksin, and Canada Tweeds.
 Men's Trousers—Of all the above materials; also in
 Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Mohr Antique, and other
 fashionable materials.
 Men's Trousers—Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeksin,
 Tweed, Corduroy, Mole-skin, Canada Tweeds, Eloffs,
 Sateen, and other fashionable materials.
 Boys' Coats—All sizes and all materials suitable
 for Canadian Winter wear. Boys' Vests and Boys'
 Trousers.

Also a decidedly cheap lot of
DRY GOODS,
 Which he is selling at a great sacrifice.
 100 pieces Prints (yard wide),
 fast colors, 5d. per yd., worth 7 1/2d.
 250 pieces Prints (yd. wide),
 fast colors, 6d. " " 10 1/2d.
 250 pieces Prints (yd. wide),
 fast colors, 7 1/2d. " " 10 1/2d.
 100 pieces Prints (yd. wide),
 fast colors, 9d. " " 11 1/2d.
 100 pieces Heavy Gingham 3 1/2d. " " 7 1/2d.
 500 pieces Ribbon 7 1/2d. " " 10 1/2d.
 50 pieces Muslin de Lanc.,
 (yard wide) 9d. " " 1s. 1d.
 100 pieces Factory Cotton, 3d. " " 4d.
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 100 do do do 5 1/2d. " " 7 1/2d.
 100 do do do 6 1/2d. " " 8 1/2d.
 50 do do do 7 1/2d. " " 9d.
 50 do do do 8 1/2d. " " 10 1/2d.
 500 bundles Cotton Yarn,
 100 Filled Shawls, from 15s. 6d.
 500 Scarf, Sherry, 11s. 3d.
 300 pairs Blankets, 11s. 3d.
 All Wool Plaid Monies, Colours, Orleans and
 other materials for Ladies' Dresses, Coats, and
 materials for mourning; Table Linens and Towels;
 Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Fingings, Collars, Sleeves,
 Neck Ties, Vests, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Velvets,
 Silks, Bagging and Brown Linens, and all other de-
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JAMES LEISHMAN,
 (Late Successor to LEISHMAN.)
 Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the
 Old Court House, Toronto.
 M. LEISHMAN & CO.,
 Dundas St., London, C. W.
 Toronto, Sept. 21, 1851. 33m-16

FARMERS READ THIS.
 E. R. HENDERSON,
 Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crock-
 ery, Patent Medicines, &c.,
 WILL open in a few days, at the
BRITANNIA HOUSE
 NEWMARKET,
 A large and splendid assortment of FALL GOODS,
 of the latest styles, which he guarantees to be of
 the best quality, and which will be disposed of at
 the lowest possible prices: to consist in part of
 COBBOURGS, MOREENS, ORLEANS,
 Cashmeres, Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Diapers, Danish
 Shirting, (White and Colored), Tickings, Neck-
 chiefs, Kid and Woolen Gloves, Hosiery, Half-Hose,
 Linens and Edgings, of all descriptions; Ribbons,
 Dress, Cap and Bonnet Trimmings, well assorted, &c.
 —ALSO—
 A splendid assortment of Ladies' BOOTS AND
 SHOES, for sale cheap.
 Farmers will find it to their interest to give him a
 call before purchasing elsewhere. NO CHARGE FOR
 EXAMINATION!!
 E. R. H. thankful for past favors, would still
 solicit a share of Public Patronage.
 Wanted, 200 Bushels of OATS!
 For which the highest price will be paid; also for
 Butter and Eggs, at the
 Britannia House, Main Street, Newmarket.
 E. R. HENDERSON.
 Newmarket, Aug. 31, 1851. 47-16
 257 Provisions of all kinds, Bought and sold.
 E. R. H.

DRY GOODS.

Which he is selling at a great sacrifice.
 100 pieces Prints (yard wide),
 fast colors, 5d. per yd., worth 7 1/2d.
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